THE GENESEE FARMER.

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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17 1837.

England and America.

Agriculture, a subject always of surpassing interest to a citizen of the United States, as constituting her great source of real wealth, and furnishing employment to more than two-thirds of our inhabitants, has lately from a conjunction of peculiar causes, been invested with a paramount importance, but not more so than in our opinion is strictly its due. Agriculture is the art of arts, or rather it is a science, to which all others are in a degree subservient. Chemistry adds to its resources and directs its advances; printing records its progress and scatters the knowledge gained by experience; while health and labor, sound minds in sound bodies, follow in its train, and constitute the durable substratum on which the towering columns of liberty, and the world's hope, are reared. There is little danger that an employment furnishing the human race with food and clothing, which is the source of competence and of wealth, should be spoken of too highly or too intently pursued; there is little room for fear that its operations will be too extended, or that too much light will be furnished by the labors of the scientific or experimental. On the contrary the present state of things among us proves incontestably that the fault in this country is the other way—that with the hardiest and most enterprising population on the globe, and a soil unequalled in fertility, we have been so idle, or such improvident cultivators, as to be compelled to depend on other nations for bread. Politics, and trade, and the mysteries of banking, and the haste to be rich, and speculations in stocks and western lands, have employed thousands, we might say millions, who would have been more honorably, and, it seems likely to turn out, more profitably employed in following the plough, or wielding the hoe or the axe.

Two or three facts which should cause every one to pause and reflect, meet us in the beginning of our inquiries. One of these is, that with a population of ten millions engaged in agriculture we are not able to, or rather do not, provide bread for fourteen millions; and another is, that Great Britain, with an agricultural population of 5 or 6 millions, produces enough for eighteen millions of inhabitants, besides sending us over a million or two of bushels to keep us from starving. What is the cause of this difference, is an important inquiry; and we may further be permitted to ask how it happens that the productiveness of cultivated land in England is constantly increasing; while here it is an undeniable fact, that as a whole, the fertility is retrograding. We have selected England as a point of comparison, because her agriculture, though not as perfect in some things as that of Holland or Belgium, is more familiar to us, and from the nature of the climate and soil presents more instances in which we might profit by a comparison. Of the two and a half millions of bushels of grain imported from abroad, though we have had cargoes from almost every nation, and every shore of Europe, still the greatest quantity has been sent us from England; and at the present moment there is not an article of human subsistence which we would find a market for in that country. They would be glad of raw materials, silk, wool, or cotton for their manufacturers; but of bread and meat they have not only enough for themselves but abundance to spare.

It must be remembered, however, that the agriculture of England is confined to a single object, the production of food. Her five millions have nothing to do with foreign markets; they produce no article of such consequence to them that grain when compared with it becomes of secondary importance; their time and skill are employed for home consumption,—food for themselves and the nation. In this country on the contrary nearly one-third of the individuals employed in tilling the soil, do nothing comparatively in providing a supply of food. It is their business to furnish an article to sell, not to eat; and instead of providing for others, they do not even raise bread for themselves. We shall be understood of course as alluding to the negroes of the south, where cotton is the great object of the planter, and he relies for his bread on purchases from the free agriculture of the north and west. A remembrance of this fact will show that the food producing power of the two nations is not so widely different as the first view would indicate; still the disparity in the amount of produce compared with the respective number of laborers, is such as to demonstrate that causes worthy of investigation are actively at work.

From the statements of some recent writers on British statistics, it appears that the advance of that country in agriculture has been equal to her progress in manufactures. In 1755 the population of Great Britain was estimated at seven millions and a half; now the population is 17 millions and a half. In 1760 the amount of all kinds of grain grown in the island was about 170 millions of bushels. In 1835 the quantity was estimated at 340 millions of bushels. That the great mass of the people in that country are much better fed and clothed than they were 80 years since does not admit of a question; and the present value of the bread and meat consumed in England has been estimated by British writers of authority at 700 millions of dollars. Yet Georgia, Virginia, Missouri, or Illinois, contain as many square miles as Britain, and New York does not fall much below; still present appearances indicate that it will be a long while before 5 millions of agriculturists in any or all of these states, will supply 17 millions with bread. Naturally the soil of England is not superior, if it is equal to ours; the cause of its superior productiveness is clearly to be traced to an improved state of agriculture. If we can ascertain in what these improvements consist, we shall probably gain some hints which may be of essential service to us as agriculturists.

To the increased quantities of manure prepared, and the skill shown in its application; to the rotation of crops and the general substitution of wheat for the coarser grains; to the introduction of root culture, and the use of lime, and bone dust, may most of the great productiveness of English lands be traced. It is true some five or six millions of acres, once lying in waste and commons have been enclosed and add their product to the sum total; still the very facts that these wastes have been rendered fertile, proves the superior skill of the present race of British agriculturists over those of former days.

There can be no doubt that the quantity of manure made and used on farms in Great Britain is more than double the amount made fifty years since, and probably exceeds in about the same ratio the usual application in this country. In every form, long or rotted, in compost or with lime, all that can be used as manure is so applied; and with the exception of Holland, in no country has the science of manuring made such progress as in England. Lime is used in quantities that would astonish an American farmer, and its good effects are perceptible for a great length of time. But the manure which is the most relied upon for the production of root crops, and which of course acts a most important part in the English course, is bone dust, or bones reduced to a powder by breaking and grinding. In this matter of manures, which constitutes the very foundation of all good farming, we are yet in our infancy. If we can manage to get out our straw on our lands, we imagine we have done much; the idea of making manure by collecting perishing or putrifying matter into masses, or yarding cattle or sheep for this purpose, seems scarcely to have been dreamed of by us. Lime can be had in most sections of our country in abundance, yet with the exception of a few German settlers in Pennsylvania who have attempted its use as a dressing for the soil;—and as for bone dust, there are multitudes among our farmers whom we suspect never heard of the article. Here then is an important point of difference between our farming and that of England, and on which we must receive lessons from them, or continue to exchange our dollars for their wheat. We can, and we must, pay more attention to providing and applying manures.

The rotation of crops, a necessary result of the extension of the turnep culture, is another of the causes which has placed the agriculture of England so much ahead of ours. It was formerly the custom to allow land intended for mowing, or indeed for pasture, to remain undisturbed for years; the impression prevailing that if broken up, it could never again become as valuable for these purposes as before. Enlightened practice however showed the incorrectness of this belief, and lands which had remained in turf for five hundred or more years, were submitted to the plough with the most beneficial results. Roots, wheat, and grass, succeeded each other, and the products of the country were within a few years nearly doubled. The prejudice respecting meadow land is not yet entirely extinguished in this country; though proofs which cannot be gainsayed, of the propriety of occasionally ploughing them, has in many instances forced conviction on the farmer, and led to a more philosophical and rational mode of culture.

Several years since it was asserted in the Edinburgh Review, that the introduction of turnep farming in England had added more than sixty millions to her products annually. Their culture has since rapidly extended, and the regenerating influence they exert on the soil, and the immense addition to the given products of any district created by them, has excited the attention of every section of that country. To the turnep may be traced the great improvements made in raising cattle and sheep in Britain; as the vast amount of keeping thus produced from a few acres enables the cultivator to enlarge his flocks or herds to any desirable extent, and by rapid or comparative feeding exhibit their several qualities. The discovery of a silver mine, rich as Potosi, would to England have been poverty itself, compared with the wealth flowing in upon the kingdom from that single root the Ruta Baga; and the beneficial effects upon the comfort and happiness of the people are immeasurably greater than could result from such a discovery. In this country we have hardly begun to appreciate the value of the root crop. Public spirited and intelligent farmers, have endeavored to bring the subject to the notice of their fellow tillers of the soil, but deep rooted prejudices, and a dread of innovation, have in most instances made the effort up-hill work, and as yet, productive of comparatively little effect. Still the ice has been broken; an impression, a favorable one we believe, has been made on public sentiment; and when we remember that a long series of years was necessary to place the root culture on a firm foundation in England, we see no reason to despair of a like triumph over incorrect notions, and the production of similar benefits here.

To the above causes of the advance of English agriculture, and which in themselves afford sufficient reasons why they can sell us bread, must be added the encouragement afforded by that government to all agricultural enterprises, and the laudable spirit which is created and fostered by agricultural publications among the great landholders, or the tillers of the soil. In almost every district are yearly or semi-yearly fairs and cattle shows; where the finest cattle and the most valuable sheep are

Making and Applying of Manures.

The means of making large quantities of manure, and the proper manner of Applying it.

Dear sir—Being confined to the house by an awkward accident, carelessly treated, I know not that I can better employ my time and thoughts, than in endeavoring to contribute my mite for the Farmers' Register.

I am led to believe, from the tenor of many articles in late numbers of the Register, that an earnest desire for agricultural improvement is spreading amongst *some* of the farmers of the present day; and I hope suggestions made with a view to aiding that improvement, will be received in a kind spirit, (even should they occasionally bear hard upon some of the habits chosen or adopted, without a thought, by almost all,) although they may not in themselves be worth much, proceeding as they do from one who has seen much and practiced but little.

To ascertain the means of improvement, it is sometimes well to inquire into the cause of the great want of it, which is so generally acknowledged, being manifest in the impoverished condition, of the land and many of its cultivators. That this condition is not generally and fairly attributable to the naturally steril character of our lands is, I think, obvious. That it cannot be attributed to our climate, I think equally obvious. For I can imagine that but few persons acquainted with agriculture and its products, would be willing to denounce our soil and climate. Then the cause must be sought elsewhere. May it not be found in ourselves? Is our farming founded on correct principles, and systematically pursued? I think not. Do we husband and judiciously apply all the means and sources of preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil? Obviously not. Do we practice strict economy, combined with a generous expenditure, in the management of our crops and lands? Do we not rob and impoverish the soil continually—carrying off all that we can in any way use, (and thinking our merits and prosperity great in proportion to the amount of cotton, tobacco, corn, grain, &c. carried off,) and neglecting, abusing and destroying, even by fire, all that we cannot, or imagine we cannot, use profitably? If the fault is not inherent in the soil and climate, it must rest with the cultivator. Let him study agriculture as it deserves to be studied. Let him appreciate its relation to the well being of society. Let him try to read nature aright—to understand the value and relation of things, and crops, and of their different parts to each other, and I think he will become a very different farmer and political economist, to the farmers and political economists of the day.

You have, amongst your correspondents, one at least, who is able to explain the principles on which improved agriculture must necessarily be based, and whose practice exhibits the general correctness of his views. Hoping that he may soon be enabled to renew his communications, and conscious of my own inability to explain principles fully, I shall content myself with endeavoring to explain some of the improved practices which have come under my observation.

All farmers are ready to acknowledge the efficacy and value of excrementitious matters combined with vegetable substances, commonly called manure, as one means of improvement. To make manure in large quantities, seems to the initiated to be the easiest thing imaginable; and yet how few farmers make more than a fourth part of what they ought to make, and how many not even that! I have seen from thirty to fourty per cent. of a farm manured from the barn yards annually—although large quantities of hay, straw and grain, are sold; this is accomplished too, with comparatively little stock. The secret, and it is one well worth knowing, lies in carefully collecting all the refuse vegetable matter that is grown on the farm, and supplying the yards, in which the stock is kept, with it from time to time as it is wanted, not as collected, but as it is required—and in supplying the stock with plenty of good food and water, in the yards, in preference to turning them out day and night, to seek food, and squander manure.

To show the care that is taken to collect materials for making manure, I will mention, that in a few weeks after the grain harvest, the stubbles are all carefully mown, and the stubble stuff is as carefully raked together and hauled to the vicinity of the yards, as is the hay or grain at their proper seasons. To facilitate the mowing, much pains is always taken in ploughing, harrowing, and rolling the land, to keep it even, and all stones or other obstructions are gathered and carried off. Again—the whole produce of the corn field is carried off; the stalks are cut even with the ground—not from eight to eighteen inches above it—and after husking, the stalks with their leaves and husks are tied in bundles and hauled under cover, where they are carefully preserved, and furnish, with turneps, capital winter food for cows—the leaves, husks, and small ends of the stalks being eaten, the rest making litter sufficient to keep the yards dry, and the cattle clean, except in very wet weather, when it is sometimes necessary to add a little straw, or stubble stuff. After selling corn, the cobs are all conveyed to the yard to be incorporated in the manure. All manner of refuse vegetable matter from the garden, even to the trimmings of bushes, is also conveyed to the yards. In short, the greatest pains are taken to keep the yards at all times well littered, and to keep the horses, cows and pigs in the yard, as much as possible, with a plentiful supply of food. The result is, as above stated, from thirty to forty per cent. of the farm manured annually from the yards.

Now it has been, and I dare say will be again said, by way of objection, that corn stalks do not make good manure, that there is no substance in them; that it does not pay to take so much pains to collect the means of enriching land. Indeed! and how is all this known? Has it been tried? and if yes—I may ask, in the words of another—"What have you tried? How did you try it?"

I recollect well an instance of the perversity of farmers and others, in opposing, even by ridicule, a deviation from the general habits of a neighborhood—which I will relate for the purpose of showing how strong are the prejudices agains corn stalks and cobs as a means of making manure. An intelligent farmer, wishing to make use of his knowledge of the resources of his farm for its own improvement, deviated from the custom of the neighborhood so far as to prefer making manure on his farm, to hauling it from a neighboring city—which was supposed to be the only available source of great improvement. His neighbors generally condemned his plan in advance. They said, "it will never do—corn stalk manure is good for nothing—he will never get his farm up in that way." When the quantity of manure made was urged on their attention, the reply was still "it will never do—its good for nothing." Indeed so much was said about Mr. ———'s folly, that his workmen became dissatisfied with their employment. In the course of a short time, the general improvement of the farm was so obvious, that the few believers began to call the attention of the croakers to the fact—and what think you was the reply? "Umph, look at the quantity of manure he puts on—any body could improve a farm if they *would* manure as much as he does"—forgetting their previous judgment as to the quality of the manure, and their predictions that it would never do.

Another instance is worthy of record. A young man, who had learnt the value of corn stalks, and the system of managing them economically, moved into a district chiefly inhabited by quakers. One of his neighbors happened to pass his corn field in the fall, when he was busy collecting the produce, and seeing him very particular in cutting off the stalks, he called out, "Friend M———, what is thee going to burn thy stalks at this time of the year for?" Mr.———, replied, "I am not going to burn them at all, but to put them in the barn yard."—"Thee might as well save thyself the trouble, they will never make manure, and if thee puts them in thy yard, thee will never be able to get them out again. Thee might as well put so many faggots in thy barn yard; thee had better burn them, and manure thy land with the ashes." Such was the opinion and the advice of an old man, to a young one just setting out in life. Mr.———, who, by the way, has earned for himself the reputation of a very good farmer, of course, paid no attention to his neighbor's advice, but put the stalks in the yards, as wanted, and in the spring hauled out valuable manure in large quantities. The same neighbor happened to pass by when he was hauling out the manure, and when Mr.———, called his attention to the fact, that corn stalk manure could be hauled out of a yard, he was met with the assertions that it could never be spread, and that it was good for nothing.

You may think these anecdotes trifling and ridiculous, and so should I, did I not know how widespread and inveterate are the prejudices against any innovation on established customs—and did I not wish to meet at the threshold, similar objections which may present themselves to the minds of many readers.

But I find that I have only explained in part the means of making barn yard manure, without sufficiently explaining the way of doing it. It is accomplished by keeping the stock of the farm as much as possible in the yards. At all seasons, winter and summer, the horses are kept in their yards which is littered with straw, stubble stuff, chaff, corn cobs, &c. In winter, they are fed with hay, grain, turneps, and some times carrots. In summer, a supply of green food is always given; grasses, luzerne, rye, corn, millet, &c., furnish it. Being loose in the yard, their droppings are mixed with, and absorbed by the vegetable substances with which they come in contact; and by their tramping, the mass is prevented from fermenting too much, and at the same time reduced nearly to the condition of short muck. A constant supply of water is provided in the yards. The horses, when they come in warm, are confined to the stable for a time, to get cool, before being allowed free access to it. They are also fed with grain in the stable—and sometimes, in very stormy wet weather in winter they are kept up—at all other times, they generally are, and always ought to be, loose in the yard. The cows are allowed to graize a few hours daily for a few months in the year—they are yarded every afternoon, and kept in their yard all night, having a supply of green food, as above for the horses, given to them night and morning. The rest of the year they are confined to the yard, with turneps and cut fodder, and occasionally potatoes, nubbins, and corn meal, &c., by way of variety—the corn stalks as before mentioned, furnishing litter. The cows are chained to bins in the yard when being fed and milked; at all other times they are loose in the yard, never being put into a stable unless it be for a week or so at the time of calving, and then more for the sake of quiet, and to keep the calf out of harm's way, than any thing else. It may be well to mention, incidentally, that the yards are provided with plenty of good shed room, that they are well sheltered from the prevailing winds, and have a favorable exposure. The pigs, of which only a few are kept, have the range of both the yards, and are fed with swill from the house and dairy, and in winter with a few turneps. In summer, they come to the rack about as regularly as the horses and cows for their portion of green food. I neglected stating in the proper place, that the horse stable is always kept well littered, and the manure made in it is put into the yard, from time to time, where it is spread out.

Now, I believe that, if any farmer will pursue this plan steadily, and make good provision for it, he may make manure enough to improve a farm to the highest pitch, as far as manure alone is concerned, and not only do so, but find the amount of disposable produce greater, under such a system, than under that which usually prevails.

Having said so much about making manure, it may not be amiss to add a few words about applying it. Convenience, experience and reason, point to top-dressing on young grass as the best mode—above all, where land is already in good condition. It is convenient so to apply it, because it need not interfere with timely sowing and planting, which it generally does, when applied to wheat, corn, turneps, &c. It may be hauled out and spread in the fall and spring, when sowing and planting are not interrupted, or finished. My own observation tells me, that wonderful crops of grass and hay are produced by this application of manure. And one of the most intelligent farmers in England told me that his experience showed that manure applied to wheat, on land in good condition, was more apt to injure than benefit the crop, particularly in its quality. This farmer, for a period of about forty years has usually taken wheat of the very best quality to market—and, what may surprise some farmers, he told me, that for about thirty years he had not chang

ed his seed. When I saw his crops, they were estimated at from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, although the season was not a favorable one. His soil is not considered a good wheat soil. If the manner in which nature applies all animal, and a large portion of vegetable matter to the soil, be observed, it will not, I hope, be thought unreasonable in man, so to apply it. A friend of mine, calls top-dressing "the tea-system"—supposing the virtues of manure to be conveyed to the plant in infusion, or solution.

Some farmers may think that cows kept as above described, will not give much milk and butter. I can assure them that they do, and of excellent quality, with good dairy management; and that they keep in good condition too.

Some time since, I saw on the farm of one of my friends, what I thought to be an *improved practice*. He usually pays about twenty-five cents an acre more than any of his neighbors, for mowing grass, for hay. He is very particular, in laying down his

LIST OF PAYMENTS FOR THE FARMER,

From April 1, to June 15, 1837.

For Vol. 3.
Geo. Mack.
For 1-2 Vol. 3.
J. Burton.
For Vol 4.
John A. Lazell,
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H. L. Turner,
Phillip Viele,
J Havens,
Geo. Mack.
For Vol. 5.
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Theodore Sedgwick,
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F. Dean,
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Geo. Mack,
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Elbridge Little.
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Caleb Bannister,
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Post Master, Bristol, Indiana,
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Orsamus Willson,
Richard Deer.
For last 1-2 Vol. 7.
H. Bigelow,
E. P. Drake.
For Vol. 8.
F. S. Wicker.
Isaac Wingate.
For 1-2 Vol. 8.
L. C. Goodale,
David Steer,
E. P. Drake.

spring; 3d, the ground being fresh stirred for spring sowing, the growth will be more vigorous; and 4th, as it will come into ear late, there is at least a probability that the crop may escape the grain worm.—The advantages are so manifest, that the experiment is worth a trial; and we shall feel obliged to some Tennessee correspondent who will give us the details and result of the practice in that state.

TOADS.—It is a common notion that these beautiful little animals suck poison from the earth.—Now although this opinion is a fallacy, the toad is nevertheless one of the most useful animals in the world to the gardener. The toad lives entirely on animal food, eats it alive—and cares not a fig for Dr. Graham. The grubs and insects which he devours, are very injurious to the young plants which are cultivated for the table. He comes out at night when the dampness of the air is agreeable to him, and when his prey are likewise wandering abroad, committing their depredations—and watching them as eagerly as a cat watches for mice. It is said that a few dozen of toads will destroy all the cabbage worms in a whole acre of land that is planted with cabbages, and be the means of saving the young plants from destruction.—*Boston Post.*

Berkshire and China Pigs for sale.

THE subscriber has a considerable number of the pure Berkshire and China Pigs on sale at his residence on the Niagara river, 2 miles below the Black Rock mills. He has also crosses of the Berkshire and China, and the China with the long English breed which are equally quiet in their habits, and possess the same tendency to fattening as the former, and have much the advantage in size. The character of these breeds are so well known throughout the state that any description would be superfluous; they are the choicests breeds in England, and the only kind used by their best farmers, and it is believed the same quantity of food will make from 25 to 75 per cent. more pork in these hogs than if fed to the ordinary breeds.

PRICES.

Pure China or cross of China with the long English per pair at 4 weeks old,			$12 00
do. do. do. 6 weeks old,			15 00
Cross of China & Berkshire, perpair at 4 weeks old,			14 00
do do. do do	6	do	18 00
Pure Berkshire, do.	4	do.	15 00
do. do.	6	do.	20 00

Communications made through the post office, should be directed to Buffalo.

june3tf A. B. ALLEN.

2.000 LBS. Ruta *Baga*, English Turneps, and Mangel Wurtzel seed, just received from England, and for sale at reduced prices, at the English *Seed* Store, 62 *Buffalo* st. KEDIE & HOUGHTON.
april 29

Greenhouse and Parlor Plants.

THE splendid collection of Ornamental Plants at the Rochester Greenhouse on Sophia street, are now in a fine healthy condition and ready for sale.

The assortment is very large and embraces many of the most rare and beautiful Flowering Plants, all of which are of easy cultivation and will thrive in a common sitting room with ordinary attention.

Depending on extensive sales and desiring that all who are fond of plants, should enjoy that innocent gratification, we have determined to sell at very reduced prices.

Many of the plants are now in bloom, and the public are respectfully invited to call and see them. The House will be open every afternoon. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM
May 27.

Valuable Works on Gardening.

THE YOUNG GARDENER'S ASSISTANT—containing practical directions for the cultivation of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, seedman and florist, New York—seventh edition, improved. Price $1.

THE FLORIST'S GUIDE—containing practical instructions for the cultivation of Flowers. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

THE KITCHEN GARDENER'S INSTRUCTER—containing ample directions for the cultivation of culinary vegetables, herbs, &c. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

For sale by REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
May 20. Rochester Seed Store.

Rochester Seed Store—*Extra.*

OWING to their excellent facilities for procuring seed of American growth, as well as importing such as are found to mature better in other climates, the proprietors of this establishment are enabled to offer their present stock at very duced prices, particularly *English* seeds.

Their present assortment of the growth of 1836 is very extensive, and was raised in the most careful manner by respectable seed growers in this country, or imported from the rest foreign sources.

Encouraged by the liberal and increasing patronage they have hitherto received, they are determined to sell at as low prices as seeds *of equally good quality* can be purchased at any reputable seed store in the United States.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr22 Arcade Buildings, Rochester.

Early Red Eye Beans.

A LARGE supply of these superior Beans just received at the Rochester Seed Store.

These beans are very early and productive, and from the certainty and abundance of the crop, and the high price they bring in market, are doubtless the most profitable kind for planting.

A farmer in this vicinity realized 180 dollars for the product of 2 acres the last season.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 36 Arcade Buildings.

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.
apr 15-tf

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, GREECE, MONROE CO., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.
April 1, 1837 ASA ROWE.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

OUR distant friends and the public will find a large assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which may be relied on as being fresh and genuine, put up and labeled at the Rochester Seed Store, for sale at the following places;

W. & G. BRYANT, Buffalo
G. W. MERCHANT, Lockport
WILLIAMS & DORRANCE, Batavia
GATES, BRADLEY & Co. Le Roy
J. F. WYMAN, Geneseo
J. B. DUNCAN, Canandaigua
BOGARTS & WYNKOOP, Geneva
HOLDEN & VINCENT, Oswego

The above gentlemen are authorised to receive orders and payments for us, for seeds, trees, plants, or any other articles in our line. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
march 18

WILLIAM ATKINSON, *LAND AGENT*, 17 Exchange-street, Rochester. ☞ Farms for sale.
march 4 6m

Making and Applying of Manures.

The means of making large quantities of manure, and the proper manner of Applying it.

Dear sir—Being confined to the house by an awkward accident, carelessly treated, I know not that I can better employ my time and thoughts, than in endeavoring to contribute my mite for the Farmers' Register.

I am led to believe, from the tenor of many articles in late numbers of the Register, that an earnest desire for agricultural improvement is spreading amongst *some* of the farmers of the present day; and I hope suggestions made with a view to aiding that improvement, will be received in a kind spirit, (even should they occasionally bear hard upon some of the habits chosen or adopted, without a thought, by almost all,) although they may not in themselves be worth much, proceeding as they do from one who has seen much and practiced but little.

To ascertain the means of improvement, it is sometimes well to inquire into the cause of the great want of it, which is so generally acknowledged, being manifest in the impoverished condition, of the land and many of its cultivators. That this condition is not generally and fairly attributable to the naturally steril character of our lands is, I think, obvious. That it cannot be attributed to our climate, I think equally obvious. For I can imagine that but few persons acquainted with agriculture and its products, would be willing to denounce our soil and climate. Then the cause must be sought elsewhere. May it not be found in ourselves? Is our farming founded on correct principles, and systematically pursued? I think not. Do we husband and judiciously apply all the means and sources of preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil? Obviously not. Do we practice strict economy, combined with a generous expenditure, in the management of our crops and lands? Do we not rob and impoverish the soil continually—carrying off all that we can in any way use, (and thinking our merits and prosperity great in proportion to the amount of cotton, tobacco, corn, grain, &c. carried off,) and neglecting, abusing and destroying, even by fire, all that we cannot, or imagine we cannot, use profitably? If the fault is not inherent in the soil and climate, it must rest with the cultivator. Let him study agriculture as it deserves to be studied. Let him appreciate its relation to the well being of society. Let him try to read nature aright—to understand the value and relation of things, and crops, and of their different parts to each other, and I think he will become a very different farmer and political economist, to the farmers and political economists of the day.

You have, amongst your correspondents, one at least, who is able to explain the principles on which improved agriculture must necessarily be based, and whose practice exhibits the general correctness of his views. Hoping that he may soon be enabled to renew his communications, and conscious of my own inability to explain principles fully, I shall content myself with endeavoring to explain some of the improved practices which have come under my observation.

All farmers are ready to acknowledge the efficacy and value of excrementitious matters combined with vegetable substances, commonly called manure, as one means of improvement. To make manure in large quantities, seems to the initiated to be the easiest thing imaginable; and yet how few farmers make more than a fourth part of what they ought to make, and how many not even that! I have seen from thirty to fourty per cent. of a farm manured from the barn yards annually—although large quantities of hay, straw and grain, are sold; this is accomplished too, with comparatively little stock. The secret, and it is one well worth knowing, lies in carefully collecting all the refuse vegetable matter that is grown on the farm, and supplying the yards, in which the stock is kept, with it from time to time as it is wanted, not as collected, but as it is required—and in supplying the stock with plenty of good food and water, in the yards, in preference to turning them out day and night, to seek food, and squander manure.

To show the care that is taken to collect materials for making manure, I will mention, that in a few weeks after the grain harvest, the stubbles are all carefully mown, and the stubble stuff is as carefully raked together and hauled to the vicinity of the yards, as is the hay or grain at their proper seasons. To facilitate the mowing, much pains is always taken in ploughing, harrowing, and rolling the land, to keep it even, and all stones or other obstructions are gathered and carried off. Again—the whole produce of the corn field is carried off; the stalks are cut even with the ground—not from eight to eighteen inches above it—and after husking, the stalks with their leaves and husks are tied in bundles and hauled under cover, where they are carefully preserved, and furnish, with turneps, capital winter food for cows—the leaves, husks, and small ends of the stalks being eaten, the rest making litter sufficient to keep the yards dry, and the cattle clean, except in very wet weather, when it is sometimes necessary to add a little straw, or stubble stuff. After selling corn, the cobs are all conveyed to the yard to be incorporated in the manure. All manner of refuse vegetable matter from the garden, even to the trimmings of bushes, is also conveyed to the yards. In short, the greatest pains are taken to keep the yards at all times well littered, and to keep the horses, cows and pigs in the yard, as much as possible, with a plentiful supply of food. The result is, as above stated, from thirty to forty per cent. of the farm manured annually from the yards.

Now it has been, and I dare say will be again said, by way of objection, that corn stalks do not make good manure, that there is no substance in them; that it does not pay to take so much pains to collect the means of enriching land. Indeed! and how is all this known? Has it been tried? and if yes—I may ask, in the words of another—"What have you tried? How did you try it?"

I recollect well an instance of the perversity of farmers and others, in opposing, even by ridicule, a deviation from the general habits of a neighborhood—which I will relate for the purpose of showing how strong are the prejudices agains corn stalks and cobs as a means of making manure. An intelligent farmer, wishing to make use of his knowledge of the resources of his farm for its own improvement, deviated from the custom of the neighborhood so far as to prefer making manure on his farm, to hauling it from a neighboring city—which was supposed to be the only available source of great improvement. His neighbors generally condemned his plan in advance. They said, "it will never do—corn stalk manure is good for nothing—he will never get his farm up in that way." When the quantity of manure made was urged on their attention, the reply was still "it will never do—its good for nothing." Indeed so much was said about Mr. ———'s folly, that his workmen became dissatisfied with their employment. In the course of a short time, the general improvement of the farm was so obvious, that the few believers began to call the attention of the croakers to the fact—and what think you was the reply? "Umph, look at the quantity of manure he puts on—any body could improve a farm if they *would* manure as much as he does"—forgetting their previous judgment as to the quality of the manure, and their predictions that it would never do.

Another instance is worthy of record. A young man, who had learnt the value of corn stalks, and the system of managing them economically, moved into a district chiefly inhabited by quakers. One of his neighbors happened to pass his corn field in the fall, when he was busy collecting the produce, and seeing him very particular in cutting off the stalks, he called out, "Friend M———, what is thee going to burn thy stalks at this time of the year for?" Mr.———, replied, "I am not going to burn them at all, but to put them in the barn yard."—"Thee might as well save thyself the trouble; they will never make manure, and if thee puts them in thy yard, thee will never be able to get them out again. Thee might as well put so many faggots in thy barn yard; thee had better burn them, and manure thy land with the ashes." Such was the opinion and the advice of an old man, to a young one just setting out in life. Mr.———, who, by the way, has earned for himself the reputation of a very good farmer, of course, paid no attention to his neighbor's advice, but put the stalks in the yards, as wanted, and in the spring hauled out valuable manure in large quantities. The same neighbor happened to pass by when he was hauling out the manure, and when Mr.———, called his attention to to the fact, that corn stalk manure could be hauled out of a yard, he was met with the assertions that it could never be spread, and that it was good for nothing.

You may think these anecdotes trifling and ridiculous, and so should I, did I not know how widespread and inveterate are the prejudices against any innovation on established customs—and did I not wish to meet at the threshold, similar objections, which may present themselves to the minds of many readers.

But I find that I have only explained in part the means of making barn yard manure, without sufficiently explaining the way of doing it. It is accomplished by keeping the stock of the farm as much as possible in the yards. At all seasons, winter and summer, the horses are kept in their yard, which is littered with straw, stubble stuff, chaff, corn cobs, &c. In winter, they are fed with hay, grain, turneps, and some times carrots. In summer, a supply of green food is always given; the grasses, luzerne, rye, corn, millet, &c., furnish it. Being loose in the yard, their droppings are mixed with, and absorbed by the vegetable substances with which they come in contact; and by their tramping, the mass is prevented from fermenting too much, and at the same time reduced nearly to the condition of short muck. A constant supply of water is provided in the yards. The horses, when they come in warm, are confined to the stable for a time, to get cool, before being allowed free access to it. They are also fed with grain in the stable—and sometimes, in very stormy wet weather in winter, they are kept up—at all other times, they generally are, and always ought to be, loose in the yard. The cows are allowed to graize a few hours daily for a few months in the year—they are yarded every afternoon, and kept in their yard all night, having a supply of green food, as above for the horses, given to them night and morning. The rest of the year they are confined to the yard, with turneps and corn, fodder, and occasionally potatoes, nubbins, a little corn meal, &c., by way of variety—the corn stalks, as before mentioned, furnishing litter. The cows are chained to bins in the yard when being fed or milked; at all other times they are loose in the yard, never being put into a stable unless it be for a week or so at the time of calving, and then more for the sake of quiet, and to keep the calf out of harm's way, than any thing else. It may be well to mention, incidentally, that the yards are provided with plenty of good shed room, that they are well sheltered from the prevailing winds, and have a favorable exposure. The pigs, of which only a few are kept, have the range of both the yards, and are fed with swill from the house and dairy, and in winter, with a few turneps. In summer, they come up to the rack about as regularly as the horses and cows, for their portion of green food. I neglected stating in the proper place, that the horse stable is always kept well littered, and the manure made in it is put into the yard, from time to time, where it is spread about.

Now, I believe that, if any farmer will pursue this plan steadily, and make good provision for it, he may make manure enough to improve a farm to the highest pitch, as far as manure alone is concerned; and not only do so, but find the amount of disposable produce greater, under such a system, than under that which usually prevails.

Having said so much about making manure, it may not be amiss to add a few words about applying it. Convenience, experience and reason, point to top-dressing on young grass as the best mode—above all, where land is already in good condition. It is convenient so to apply it, because it need not interfere with timely sowing and planting, which it generally does, when applied to wheat, corn, turneps, &c. It may be hauled out and spread in the fall and spring, when sowing and planting, is interrupted, or finished. My own observation teaches me, that wonderful crops of grass and hay are produced by this application of manure. And one of the most intelligent farmers in England told me, that his experience showed that manure applied to wheat, on land in good condition, was more apt to injure than benefit the crop, particularly in its quality. This farmer, for a period of about forty years, has usually taken wheat of the very best quality to market—and, what may surprise some farmers, he told me, that for about thirty years he had not chang-

ed his seed. When I saw his crops, they were estimated at from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, although the season was not a favorable one. His soil is not considered a good wheat soil. If the manner in which nature applies all animal, and a large portion of vegetable matter to the soil, be observed, it will not, I hope, be thought unreasonable in man, so to apply it. A friend of mine, calls top-dressing "the tea-system"—supposing the virtues of manure to be conveyed to the plant in infusion, or solution.

Some farmers may think that cows kept as above described, will not give much milk and butter. I can assure them that they do, and of excellent quality, with good dairy management; and that they keep in good condition too.

Some time since, I saw on the farm of one of my friends, what I thought to be an *improved practice.* He usually pays about twenty-five cents an acre more than any of his neighbors, for mowing grass, for hay. He is very particular, in laying down his lands to grass, to have them evenly ploughed, harrowed and rolled—and every spring, he rolls his mowing ground with heavy iron rollers of large diameter—and stones, or other obstructions to the scythe, are removed. In mowing, he insists on narrow swaths being taken, and the scythe being kept close to the ground, and well pointed in and out. You will think this not the way for the mowers to make fast work. Hence the necessity for the extra twenty-five cents. My friend thinks that for every cent extra, that he pays for mowing, he receives about ten cents of value, in the increased weight of hay. He contends that the lowest inch of grass in his fields, yields as great a weight of hay as five or six inches at the top—and he has the satisfaction of having his work well done. I have seen on his farm, a field of forty acres, so neatly mowed, that it was exceedingly difficult to find which way the mowers had worked. Now, this, I think an improvement on the practice, so almost universal, of mowing in such a manner, as to leave each swath and each stroke of the scythe visible—I had almost said, to a passenger on a rail road car, going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. P. H.

Philadelphia Co., Pa., April 24th, 1837.

A Suggestion for the coming year.

A gentleman of high respectability informs us, that the following mode of sowing winter wheat in the spring, has been partially adopted in Tennessee with the happiest success. In early winter the seed grain is put into casks, and water enough added to soak and cover it. It is then exposed so that the water becomes frozen, and it is kept in this state as far as practicable until the soil is fit for its reception in the spring. It is well known that the operation of frost upon the seed of winter grain has the same effect as if it is sown in autumn—as wheat or rye sown at the setting in of winter will grow and mature. The advantages which are experienced from sowing in the spring, are, 1st, that the grain is not subject to be winter killed; 2nd it escapes the hessian fly in autumn and possibly it may escape it in the spring; 3d, the ground being fresh stirred for spring sowing, the growth will be more vigorous; and 4th, as it will come into ear late, there is at least a probability that the crop may escape the grain worm.—The advantages are so manifest, that the experiment is worth a trial; and we shall feel obliged to some Tennessee correspondent who will give us the details and result of the practice in that state.

TOADS.—It is a common notion that these beautiful little animals suck poison from the earth.—Now although this opinion is a fallacy, the toad is nevertheless one of the most useful animals in the world to the gardener. The toad lives entirely on animal food, eats it alive—and cares not a fig for Dr. Graham. The grubs and insects which he devours, are very injurious to the young plants which are cultivated for the table. He comes out at night when the dampness of the air is agreeable to him, and when his prey are likewise wandering abroad, committing their depredations—and watching them as eagerly as a cat watches for mice. It is said that a few dozen of toads will destroy all the cabbage worms in a whole acre of land that is planted with cabbages, and be the means of saving the young plants from destruction.—*Boston Post.*

LIST OF PAYMENTS FOR THE FARMER,

From April 1, to June 15, 1837.

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Berkshire and China Pigs for sale.

THE subscriber has a considerable number of the pure Berkshire and China Pigs on sale at his residence on the Niagara river, 2 miles below the Black Rock mills. He has also crosses of the Berkshire and China, and the China with the long English breed which are equally quiet in their habits, and possess the same tendency to fattening as the former, and have much the advantage in size. The character of these breeds are so well known throughout the state that any description would be superfluous; they are the choicests breeds in England, and the only kind used by their best farmers, and it is believed the same quantity of food will make from 25 to 75 per cent. more pork in these hogs than if fed to the ordinary breeds.

PRICES.

Pure China or cross of China with the long English per pair at 4 weeks old,	$12 00
do. do. do. 6 weeks old,	15 00
Cross of China & Berkshire, perpair at 4 weeks old,	14 00
do do. do do 6 do	18 00
Pure Berkshire, do. 4 do.	15 00
do. do. 6 do.	20 00

Communications made through the post office, should be directed to Buffalo.

june3tf A. B. ALLEN.

2.000 LBS. Ruta *Baga*, English Turneps, and Mangel Wurtzel seed, just received from England, and for sale at reduced prices, at the English Seed Store, 62 Buffalo st. KEDIE & HOUGHTON.
april 29

Greenhouse and Parlor Plants.

THE splendid collection of Ornamental Plants at the Rochester Greenhouse on Sophia street, are now in a fine healthy condition and ready for sale.

The assortment is very large and embraces many of the most rare and beautiful Flowering Plants, all of which are of easy cultivation and will thrive in a common sitting room with ordinary attention.

Depending on extensive sales and desiring that all who are fond of plants, should enjoy that innocent gratification, we have determined to sell at very reduced prices.

Many of the plants are now in bloom, and the public are respectfully invited to call and see them. The House will be open every afternoon. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM
May 27.

Valuable Works on Gardening.

THE YOUNG GARDENER'S ASSISTANT—containing practical directions for the cultivation of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, seedman and florist, New York—seventh edition, improved. Price $1.

THE FLORIST'S GUIDE—containing practical instructions for the cultivation of Flowers. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

THE KITCHEN GARDENER'S INSTRUCTER—containing ample directions for the cultivation of culinary vegetables, herbs, &c. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

For sale by REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
May 20. Rochester Seed Store.

Rochester Seed Store—*Extra.*

OWING to their excellent facilities for procuring seed of American growth, as well as importing such as are found to mature better in other climates, the proprietors of this establishment are enabled to offer their present stock at very duced prices, particularly *English* seeds.

Their present assortment of the growth of 1836 is very extensive, and was raised in the most careful manner by respectable seed growers in this country, or imported from the best foreign sources.

Encouraged by the liberal and increasing patronage they have hitherto received, they are determined to sell at as low prices as seeds *of equally good quality* can be purchased at any reputable seed store in the United States.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr22 Arcade Buildings, Rochester.

Early Red Eye Beans.

A LARGE supply of these superior Beans just received at the Rochester Seed Store.

These beans are very early and productive, and from the certainty and abundance of the crop, and the high price they bring in market, are doubtless the most profitable kind for planting.

A farmer in this vicinity realized 180 dollars for the product of 2 acres the last season.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 36 Arcade Buildings.

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.
apr 15-tf

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y.

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J. F. WYMAN, Geneseo
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march 18

WILLIAM ATKINSON, *LAND AGENT*, 17 Exchange-street, Rochester. ☞ Farms for sale.
march 4 6m

Geological Survey of the State.

(Concluded.)

AGRICULTURE, MANURES, &c.

1. What manures are employed on the soil?
2. Has a rotation of manures been tried?
3. What rotation of crops is employed on the light, and what on the heavy soils?
4. Have changes of rotations of crops been tried, and with what success?
5. How are your manures prepared?
6. Does lime, or ashes, or marl, or gypsum, or barilla, enter into the composition of the compost heap?
7. Has salt, or nitre, or copperas been tried in small quantity on the land as a manure?
8. Has limestone, or any other rock been ground and used as a manure?
9. Do fish cause the production of as large a crop when spread upon the soil, as when ploughed in fresh?
10. Has peat been rotted and tried as a manure?
11. Have harbor mud and pond-hole mud been tried?
12. Have clay soils been dressed with sand, sand soils with clay, and marshes with gravel or sand?
13. Are banks of shells known, except such as have been left by the Indians, and which are either superficial, or buried by a small depth of turf, drift sand, or earth washed over them, where the water flows?

Are there caves, land-slips, sink-holes, (formed by the sinking down of small tracts) rocking stones, natural ice-houses, or curious or interesting natural phenomena of any kind that have come under your observation, not embraced in the preceding queries?

Suggestions for collecting Geological Specimens, and observing Geological Phenomena.

1. Collect specimens of all those rocks, earths, sands, clays, peats, marls and lignites observed, and note the relative quantities, whether abundant or rare.

2. If any of these materials be applied to useful purposes, note their particular applications, the places where used, the amount of industry and capital employed, and the articles produced.

3. If they be not used, note whether in your opinion any one or all may be usefully employed, and for what; and what facilities the adjacent country may present for manufacture or transport, or from its contiguity to a market.

4. Note the order of super-position of the different beds of rock, earth, sand, clay, &c. with regard to each other; the amount and direction of the dip; whether dislocations or faults, dykes, veins, &c. traverse the strata, and the direction and inclination of these dislocations, veins, dykes, &c. Sketches should generally be made to illustrate the thickness and relative position of strata, particularly if the strata be contorted.

5. Note if any traces of organic existence be observable in any of the materials mentioned, whether animal or vegetable, either as impressions, casts, or petrifactions; whether imbedded or loose in these materials.

6. The excavations in mining, quarrying, cutting canals, rail-roads, &c. offer particular facilities for observing the phenomena of stratification, of the superposition of rocks, &c.

7. In boring for coal, salt springs, &c. it is hoped that specimens of the rock, clay and sand, of every foot in depth passed through will be preserved, and accurate minutes made in writing on the spot.

8. In deep wells, mines and salt springs, the temperature of the water should be measured as it issues from the strata.

9. The temperature of copious springs should be measured, noting if it be different at different seasons of year.

10. In mines, is there a local variation of the compass, and are there evidences of the passage of electrical currents?

11. What is the mean temperature of the bottom of the mine? and of the rocks at the ends of the levels, at such a depth as to be beyond the influence of the heat of the air of the mine?

12. Specimens to illustrate the various kinds of minerals, rocks, clays, marls, peats, &c., should generally be about two by three, or three by four inches, and one to two inches thick, of a rectangular form, and free from hammer marks and weathering.

13. Fossils, or rock specimens containing fossils, must be taken of such a size as may be necessary to illustrate to the best advantage; still, where fossils are imbedded in stone, much taste may be displayed in getting them out with a good shape and free from hammer marks.

14. The occurrence of bones, tusks, shells, &c. where wells, cellars, canals, roads, &c. have caused excavations to be made, should be particularly noted.

16. Every specimen from the same *stratum* at any *one locality* should be marked with a similar mark, and each specimen to correspond in its mark with that of the stratum from which it was taken, on the sketch or section.

16. Each specimen should be wrapped securely in a separate paper and packed tightly in a box, so that it may not be rubbed and injured by transportation from one part of the country to another.

17. It is important that rock specimens and fossil remains should be taken from ledges of rock in their natural position and not from loose masses.

18. Soils should be taken from a depth of about 8 inches below the surface.

19. The name of the county, township, and the estate should be distinctly marked on a small label, which should be enclosed in the wrapper of the specimen.

W. W. MATHER, } *Committee in behalf of*
T. A. CONRAD, } *the board of Geologists*

From the New York Farmer.

Agricultural Tour.—No. 4.

Tonawanda is a small stream flowing into the River Niagara about twelve miles above the Falls. It is dammed at its mouth and is used for several miles as part of the Erie Canal. A considerable village is growing up at the mouth of the river, nearly opposite to Whitehaven on Grand Island; and the timber from Grand Island, destined for the New York and Boston shipyards is here admitted into the Grand Canal. The railroad between Buffalo and Niagara Falls passes through the village; and in future, passengers in the Canal packets will probably disembark here and take the cars to Buffalo by which means a distance, which by water occupies about 3 hours will be passed over in less than an hour, three quarters of an hour, will ordinarily be deemed sufficient; a great and most valuable gain to travelers. The river Niagara, at the entrance of the Tonawanda into it, presents deep water and a secure anchorage for large vessels, which may be employed in navigating the lakes; but the difficulty of reaching the Lake against a strong current and some difficult rapids, excepting under peculiarly favorable winds or very strong power of steam, may be thought to present strong obstacles to its use and improvement as a port of shipment. These however, will be easily overcome by steam power; and availing of the ship canal at Black Rock. This and Whitehaven, must from the facility of procuring the best of timber in the immediate vicinity, offer a most favorable situation for the building of vessels. The village is destined to extraordinary prosperity from its advantageous situation and the great improvements now in progress. The land in the vicinity of Tonawanda is of an excellent description. As far as the backwater of the creek extends, a distance of 3 or 4 miles, this circumstance is prejudicial; the cultivation in some places being necessarily hindered, and the general healthiness of the country has been supposed to be affected. The latter circumstance however, is becoming obviated by clearance and cultivation. But when the land is not so affected the soil is eminently favorable to wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass. Indian corn is sometimes cultivated with success but it cannot be considered a safe crop. The soil is improved by cultivation. The whole country is of calcareous formation: loam resting upon limestone and intermixed with limestone gravel, which in the form of a carbonate is seen intermixed abundantly with the soil in small grains. These being brought to the air by the plough become decomposed; and the soil in this way acquires constantly increased blackness and fertility. Peas are a favorite and very productive crop. On visiting one of the best farms in the neighborhood of the creek, the farmer informed me that his crop of wheat usually averaged from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre: of peas thirty bushels; of grass one and a half to two tons per acre. He uses no manure for his land excepting that he has spread some on his grass land; and he showed me a field which with the exception of three intermediate years, had been in wheat 13 years without a dimunition of the crop. I have perfect confidence in the honor of the gentleman who made these statements, but possibly there may be some little unintentional overstatement; as it almost always happens, where crops are not matter of exact measurement, but of estimate or conjecture merely, there is a tendency to overstate. A crop of wheat certainly, without very careful cultivation, averaging from twenty five to thirty bushels is quite large. The aftermath in the fields was short; and by no means a fair test of what the land is capable of being made to do. The farming in most parts of this country was inferior and slovenly; and the regular introduction of clover, with all the grain crops and the ploughing it in, would produce a most favorable and extraordinary change in their condition. Speculation however, is so rife, other means of procuring money seem to promise so much quicker returns; and labor is indeed so difficult to be procured, withal so expensive and troublesome, that mere cultivation, it is to be feared, will continue to be regarded as a secondary interest. The passage of the canal through this country, and the multitude of canal boats which seem to pass and repass in an almost uninterrupted succession, afford a ready and cash market for all the produce of their farms. Their wants even then are but imperfectly supplied. The growth of the country here is in many places magnificent—oak, black walnut, maple, whitewood and elm of the largest description. Most of the wood, which is cut here, is sent to Buffalo, or sold at the Steam Saw Mill on Grand Island. Much of that which is suitable for timber is sawed at the same establishment for this purpose.

The ride from Black Rock to the Niagara Falls, by the side of the Niagara River, is extremely beautiful; the expanse of water, the several fine islands skirted with rich foliage to the waters edge, and the excitement of an approach to the Falls, which it is not easy to suppress, though you may have visited them repeatedly, render this jaunt exceedingly interesting and delightful. The ride for some miles below the Falls towards Lake Ontario increases in picturesque effect; and presents many points of view embracing the Falls themselves, the wonderful passage of this torrent through its walls of natural masonry, which it would seem, must have occupied centuries, not to erect, but to excavate and widen, the compression of the torrent before it branches into the whirlpool, where owing to the narrowness of the passage, and the velocity with which it is forced onward, the central ridge of waters like the roof of a barn is elevated at least ten feet above the edge of the waters at the shore; the whirlpool itself, and afterwards the whole course of the river until it enters into Lake Ontario, which is seen distinctly from the high grounds, and lastly the magnificent and glittering expanse of the Lake itself, present a succession of views unrivalled and enchanting.

The land on the shores of the Niagara River from Tonawanda to a distance of three miles below the Falls as far as my ride extended, is similar to what I have already described, excepting that in some places the clayey portions predominate much more here than in others. A good deal of this land has been a long time cleared and the stumps removed. It is much of it of a very fine character for wheat. A highly intelligent gentleman of the village at the Falls, who accompanied me, showed me a field which with the exception of one year had been for thirty years in succession in wheat, without manure and without any apparent diminution of its fertility. Twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat are considered an average yield; thirty are often obtained. The first ploughing is generally shallow; afterwards deeper ploughing improves the soil. Plaster and clover have not yet been tried. Improvements are in progress and a spirit of enterprize awakened, united with intelligence, from which the best effects will result; and which must soon put a different aspect on the whole face of this splendid country; for which in respect to picturesque scenery, nature has lavished her gifts in prodigal and almost unrivalled profusion.

Opposite Tonawanda, and lying along in the riv-

er for a distance of about nine miles, is Grand Island, a magnificent tract of land of an average width of four miles, and containing about eighteen thousand acres. The Northern extremity is in sight of the rapids of the Great Falls, though steam vessels and others cross far below it from the American side to Chippewa on the Canada shore. A small portion of the Island is at present cleared; and the remainder is covered with a noble growth of the most valuable white oak timber, black walnut, and other wood. The surface of the Island presents few inequalities and the highest point is but few feet above the river, in the middle of which it is situated; and which furnishes deep and excellent ship channels on either side. The soil is excellent, where it has been brought into cultivation; some of it being alluvial and the rest a rich loam with an intermixture in greater or less measure of clay; suitable for wheat, oats, grass, and succulent vegetables; and if the beet cultivation for sugar should be pursued to any extent, eminently adapted to that product. It is likewise extremely well suited for dairying and grazing. The land hitherto being held in common, and the objects of the company being mainly the getting of ship timber to market, small attention has been given to agricultural operations and improvements. I was much gratified herein looking at the barn above 100 feet in length erected by Lewis F. Allen, Esq. near the village of White-haven for the keeping of the numerous ox-teams employed in the sawmill at that establishment. The barn is entered lengthwise, and the great floor extends through the whole. The mows for hay are on each side of the floor; and leantos, or close sheds are projected from each side of the barn for the whole length, which furnish stables for the cattle. The whole is well contrived considering the flat situation in which it stands; and the teams and every thing connected with the establishment, in excellent and farmer like condition. I shall forbear a more particular account of it as I hope at a future time to receive it from Mr. Allen's own pen. H. C.

Agricultural Societies.

We are not a little surprised that the Farmers of the Western Reserve, which is an agricultural country, should so long have neglected to form county *Agricultural Societies*. The great advantages to be derived to any class of men by associating themselves together for the purpose of advancing the interests of all and furthering the objects in which they are engaged, cannot be denied, and in any occupation which depends so much upon the assistance and aid of each other as farming, the benefits must be two fold. The establishing of Agricultural societies stimulates its members to action and creates a praise-worthy spirit of emulation in all concerned. Beside the profit which will be realized in striving to excel, the pleasure and satisfaction of being accounted a good farmer is worth contending for, and the honor of receiving a premium on any article, should be an incentive to exertion.—Some of our sturdy farmers may smile at our supposing them ambitious of the *praise* of the world—but we do not think much of any man who is not ambitious to be considered an adept in his calling let him be farmer, mechanic, soldier or politician; that man never will rise to eminence, who is lost to all feelings of emulation.

There may be some who are not aware that a law was passed in the Legislature in 1832 "to authorize and encourage the establishment of agricultural societies in the several counties in this State." The first section of this Law makes it the duty of the county commissioners to give notice at their June session, of a meeting at the court house for organizing an agricultural society, to be held on the last Friday in June.

Section second, provides that twenty persons or more may organize a society, and elect the proper officers.

Section four, provides that the president, directors and treasurer may make and adopt necessary by-laws for the society.

Section five provides that no person shall be compelled to pay more than five dollars, per annum, to the society, and that the funds shall be applied for the advancement and encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, the raising the best animals and the production of such other articles of domestic growth and manufacture as the directors may think proper.

Section six, provides that the commissioners may appropriate, annually, fifty dollars for the benefit of the society, out of the funds of the county.

We think the present a favorable time for organizing agricultural societies, as the farming interest is at the highest ebb, and the counties have a large sum of money which they do not know what to do with. We hope to see the farmers in this section awake to this subject.—*Western (Ohio) Argriculturist.*

Forests, Woodland, &c.

The Hon. John Welles wrote an article on the subject of Forest Trees, originally published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, in which the following passages occur. They are, perhaps, as applicable to the State of Ohio, as to that of Massachusetts. No man in New England has so much knowledge, derived from experience, relative to this subject as Mr. Welles.

"A time will come, when, from the increase of our population and manufactures, the cutting off and the re-growth of our forests, or to use a more appropriate term, our wood-lots will form an important subject of calculation. It will be desirable to estimate with precision at what period the earth will again present a renewed growth; as well as the most beneficial time of using the axe. Some indeed may be so favored with length of days, as to avail themselves of this labor of the earth more than once.—But if not, to their successors and to the community the subject is highly important and replete with interest. The diversity of opinion on these topics, and the occasional and scattered instances of the great longevity of trees, while they render the subject more intricate, make it also more essential as a topic of inquiry. These variations from the general law in this country, as well as other similar ones in past ages and in the present times, should form no exception to the *general rule.*

"As relates to our forests or woodland, it is a fact generally known, that where they are cut off and a new growth is wished for, if they are of hard wood, they should be cut when the sap is down, or the leaf off the tree. This being in the winter season is most convenient to our husbandmen. It is considered as very essential by European writers, as well as our own country, that trees should be cut as near the ground as possible, as a means of throwing back the suckers more towards the roots. This practice is dictated also by economy, as a saving of the best part of the wood and timber. In the publications of the Scotch Agricultural Board, by Sir John Sinclair it is observed "that of the trees which being cut down send forth no shoots, are the beech and the whole family of pines." They are considered in Europe as limited to one generation. There is a mode here, however, as to the latter tree, which has the effect of producing a succession. After cutting off a pine lot, the plough is introduced, a crop of rye is obtained beneficially, and the seeds of the pine which were on the surface, being thus buried in the soil, a new and rapid growth is produced. This is aided if one or two middle sized seed bearing trees are left on an acre. It is said that in some parts of our country, there is a change in the succession of different growths, even of different genera or families. Upon this seeming incongruity I cannot reason for want of experience.

"As to the important principle at what age or how often it is best to cut off our wood, we should on the whole, be disposed to name a period between 40 and 50 years, as most favorable for what are termed hard wood trees. The writer here refers, not only to a variety of facts as to lots in different parts of this State, but to the opinions of many judicious farmers. This is corroborated by a number of experiments, where portions of a lot have been cut off at the period of time above stated, and the product of which considerably exceeded that of other parts of the same lots, which had been left standing in the aggregate quantity upon an acre. This was the more discernable, where the ground had been cut clean; a practice which cannot be too highly recommended.

"By the agricultural reports before alluded too, it appears that in the lots reserved for wood, (called copices) it is considered as most profitable to cut off the growth every 40 years. It will be perceived that for this country, a longer period is inclined to."—*N. E. Farmer.*

Front Yards.

It is high time front yards were attended to—the fences repaired, the trees and shrubbery pruned, and the rubbish which has accumulated during the winter, removed. Nothing is more indubitably indicative of the husbandry of the farm and the order of the house than the condition of the front yard—and whenever, and wherever you see one with its fences broken down, gates unhung, and its interior littered up with old shoes, dead cats, broken jugs, &c., you may call the man a sloven and his wife a slut without exposing yourself to be mulct in damages in an action for slander—for, if you go over the farm, you will find every thing neglected—buildings and fences out of repair—cattle in mischief—the fields and pastures rooted up by swine, &c. &c. If you enter the house you will find every thing in chaos—dishes unwashed—beds unmade—rooms unswept, &c. &c. If you take the madam by surprise, you will find her, surrounded by a group of squalid, ragged and dirty children, in perfect dishabille—hair uncombed—shoes slip-shod—stockings about her feet, &c. &c., and in her flight from your presence, she will blunder over and upset the cradle and dyetub—knock down one child—box anothers ears, and drag a third after her, &c. &c—and leave you to survey the arrangement of her furniture, and see the manner in which she manages the affairs of her household.

Many front yards are neglected on account of the unsettled state of the law regarding the title to the "*locus in quo.*" Some contend that the front yard is a part of the farm, and under the supervision and control of the husband; while others insist that it is a "part and parcel" of the house, and, being, such, is within the jurisdictional limits of the wife and, consequently, subject to her government and entitled to her protection. We confess our attainments in martial law are not sufficient to enable us to adjudicate this "*questio vexata,*" but we are inclined to the opinion that the husband owns the right of soil, subject, however, to the easement of the wife; and that for certain purposes, such as building and repairing fences, planting and pruning shrubbery, dressing flower-beds, &c., both have a right of entry and possession. But whatever may be the law, there is no doubt if the time often consumed in mooting it, was spent in improving the yard, it would present a very different appearance. There are, however, certain members of the family to whom the care and management of this matter more especially belongs—we mean the daughters, and a young gentleman of taste and judgment, "in search of a wife," would be about as likely to "fall in love" with a young lady, who neglected her front yard, as he would if he first saw her at church with a hole in her stocking.—*Silk Cult.*

Foretelling the Seasons.—After an observation of 60 years, I am led to believe that crops are subject to a great rotation of 20 or 40 years; I am not certain which. If it is 20 it will answer to calculate it at 40, but not at 20 if it be 40. If it be true that there is a regular rotation in crops, then no pains should be spared to understand it, as it would inform us what years a crop would grow well and what years it would not. Besides this general rotation there is a smaller one.

Wheat has a rotation of 8 years; and for 60 years it has been so exact, that every other leap year has been a good one for this crop and every other a bad one. I believe, but don't know certain, that the proportion of good and bad years in the 8, is five of good and three of bad, or four of each. The years 1833, '34 and '35, were good years for wheat, and I believe 1832 was, but do not certainly recollect. The year 1836 was bad, and we may expect 1837 and '38 to be the same.

Corn. Corn has a rotation of 4 or 8 years, I do not know certainly which, 1831 was a fruitful year. 1832 and '33 poor; 1834 good; 1835 poor; 1836 bad. 1837 will be middling; 1838 good; and 1839, excellent, 1840 middling again. The crops do not change from good to bad, and from bad to good, at once, but gradually. After a bad year, nature recovers herself by degrees. It may be observed that the same years are not good for corn and wheat. The years 1777 to '80, 1797 to 1800, 1817 to 1820, were good years for corn.—*Northampton Gaz.*

"Gentleman" is a name often bestowed on a well dressed blackguard, and withheld from the right owner, who only wears the qualification in his heart.

exhibited, and their excellencies made known to the public; where farmers meet and exchange opinions on the best methods of culture, and discuss the improvements of the age; and where he learns his own importance in the scale of society, gradually looses his prejudices, and acquires habits of thinking and reflection that lead to emulation in farming, and eventually teach him to respect himself.

We come then to the conclusion, that if we would make progress in farming; if we would avail ourselves of the advantages the God of Nature has showered upon us in such profusion; in short, if we would be truly independent, not only so in name, but in reality, we must profit by the experience of others, and from the improvements made in other countries, select such as are adapted to our soil, climate, and habits, It is high time we asked the question in earnest, whether we are to become tributary to foreign nations for the necessaries of life—whether with the finest soils, the most varied climates, the most unlimited sources of production, we are to still find ourselves dependent on the bounty, caprice, or self-interest of others?—in fine, we should inquire which is the most honorable importation for such a nation as ours, knowledge, or bread.

Strawberries.

Every body loves this most delicious of fruits. In milk, with cream, and for preserves, it has but few equals, and no superior. Good strawberries gratify several of the senses at once, and combine, what in some cases are widely separated, health and pleasure. Strawberries too are easily cultivatad, and with a little pains in procuring early and late varieties, they may be enjoyed in perfection for a long time. Yet little as is the cost, or trouble, required to enrich a garden with a plat of this fine fruit, few it seems are willing to undertake it, and deprive themselves and their families of this wholesome and agreeable fruit rather than spend the requisite yearly half-day in digging and planting vines. Still men who will not procure a strawberry vine for their garden, will permit their children to ramble over their own, and their neighbors meadows, trampling down the grass, acquiring predatory habits, and doing other injuries, besides spending far more time than would be required to produce an abundant supply of berries at home.

But perhaps some will say they have tried vines in the garden, and found that though they produced plenty of flowers they bore no fruit, and of course they gave up the bed as worthless. Very likely this may have been the case, for strawberries are of that class of plants which in the language of the older botanists produce male and female flowers, or flowers which do not produce fruit as well as those that do. Every one has noticed in the common strawberry of the fields, patches of vines that flower abundantly but produce no fruit, and so it is with the garden strawberry. Observation however shows that the non-bearing flowers are usually much the largest and fairest, while those that produce the fruit are comparatively small, and the flower leaves or petals curled; and this distinction may be taken advantage of by any one, however ignorant he may be of the botanical nature of flowers. The best way, and the one that will effectually guard against disappointment in selecting bearing plants, is to mark the best bearing roots in such a manner that no mistake can occur when the proper season for transplanting arrives, which is either very late in the fall or as early in the spring as the state of the garden will admit.

When once the strawberry has been transplanted and placed in the plat where it is to remain, the only care required is to keep the ground clean, and free from weeds; and to cut off the runners that shoot out from the vines either by pinching them off with the thumb and finger, or clipping them with a pair of scissors. With these precautions, and the occasional digging over the ground between the rows of plants, and manuring with fine well rotted manure, a strawberry bed will last for years affording the best of fruit, and producing it in quantities surprising to one who has not tested its bearing qualities. Our advice then to the farmer is,—to plant a supply of strawberries in his garden—to send his children to school—and by all means, if he does not wish at mowing time to be vexed in spirit, or meet the maledictions of his neighbor, to keep his 'little ones' out of all meadows whatever.

Buckwheat.

The nearly total failure of the corn crop for the two past years, and the small quantity planted on the present; together with the unfavorable appearance of the growing wheat in many sections of the country; should induce farmers not to neglect any crop which promises to be in any degree a substitute for these standard articles of cultivation. Of these substitutes for bread, there is none which can be grown to more profit than buckwheat; certainly not in those parts where wheat is the poorest, and corn the most liable to suffer from frost. Buckwheat itself is sometimes untimely nipped, and the experience of a few years has shewn that in order to have the crop perfectly secure, it should be sown earlier than has been generally practiced. Better to sow by the 10th or the middle of June, than to put off till the 10th of July, which in some parts of the country is considered sufficiently early. The ground should be made fine, and the seed got in well; the quantity of seed from 20 to 24 quarts per acre. There is more danger of its suffering from drouth than perhaps any thing else, as the plant is hardy and is rarely disturbed by insects. Buckwheat cakes as thousands can testify are a healthy and palatable substitute for wheat bread; and with the exception of corn is probably equal to an grain for fattening pork. The yield varies from 30 to 50 bushels per acre; and the straw well cured makes excellent fodder for all kinds of cattle.

The Turnep Culture.

All British writers agree, that the introduction of the turnep culture into Great Britain, which is of comparative recent date, has contributed more than any other improvement in rural economy to the advancement of agriculture. This culture is of very recent introduction here, and indeed may be said hardly yet to have obtained a footing among us.—Yet from the limited experiments which have been made, and from the rapid extension of the culture within the two last years, we have reason to believe our climate and soil are well adapted to the growth of this root; and that although it requires some extra labor to secure the crop for winter and spring use, it may nevertheless be cultivated here to great advantage.

The benefits that result to the farmer from the culture of turneps, as a field crop, are three-fold, viz: 1. They serve to ameliorate the soil, and are excellent as a green crop, to alternate with grain and grass. 2. They afford the most animal food, at a given expense, on a specific measure of land. And 3. They return the greatest quantity of manure to the soil. The turnep, like the clover and root crops generally, not only exhaust the soil least, but make up for this exhaustion, in a measure, by dividing and pulverizing the soil, and freeing it from weeds.—Although 20 tons an acre may be deemed a fair average crop, the product has in many cases been carried beyond 60 tons. They come in use at a season when succulent food is most in demand; they are eaten by all kinds of farm stock, and constitute, in Britain, the principal material for winter fattening beef and mutton. It will be seen in our march number, that turnep feed is estimated to add one quarter to the dung of the cattle yard. These considerations induce us to add to the facts we have already published, in regard to the turnep culture, such others as may tend to increase their growth among us.

Soil.—"The *soil best adapted to turneps* is of a dry bottomed, free nature, of some depth and fertility; but, although distinctively termed 'turnep land,' it yet comprises every species of earth which can be profitably used for any arable purpose, provided it be light dry and friable: consequently exclusive of heavy clays. It must, however, be understood, that although the common root can be grown on the poorest sands and gravels, yet there are some species which require stronger soils—even rich free loams; and they all demand very careful culture, with an abundant supply of manure. The plant delights in a cool, temperate and moist climate," and therefore will thrive best in the northern section of the union and in elevated districts.

Species.—Although the varieties are numerous, the British writers class them under the heads of white and yellow species, and Swedish. The latter has gained a decided preference, on account of its superior richness and long keeping property.—Yet, as affording earlier feed, and as enabling them to preserve the Swedes till late winter and spring, the extensive turnep growers in Europe generally cultivate also the white and yellow. The white turneps,—the white globe is preferred—are fed first; the yellow, which are richer, and keep longer than the white, particularly the Aberdeen yellow, are fed next, and the ruta baga last. The roots of the Swedish are at least one third heavier than the other species and their tops are so much more palatable that cattle after being fed upon them, will not eat the common kinds, unless impelled by hunger. They are besides more hardy—a large quantity having stood the severe winter of 1835-6, in the open ground, without material injury; though it should be mentioned that they were sown very late, and had not attained their natural growth. They differ in another respect from most other roots—the larger they grow, the greater is their specific weight and nutritive properties. We will add another remark—there are varieties of the ruta baga, differing greatly in excellence. The true sort has yellowish flesh, a globular shape, and is without a stem; but it is apt to degenerate by the flesh becoming white or by the crown running up into a stem of more or less length. None but the true kind should be employed for seed. Besides, the species requires a richer soil than will grow the other kinds.

Seed and Sowing.—The time of sowing should vary according to the kind and climate. It has been suggested, that if the white and yellow were sown in April or May, as in Britain, they would afford fattening materials for cattle and sheep in September and October. We do not know that the experiment has been tried, but we doubt its success, on account of the heats of our summer being unfavorable to their growth. From several years experience with all the kinds, we recommend, for this latitude, from the 20th June to the 1st July for the ruta baga; from the 5th to the 15th July for the yellows and globe, and from the 20th to the 30th July for the flat red and green top—the first of these periods for cold soils and elevated districts, and the latter for warmer situations. For table use, where large size is an objection, the Swedes may be sown in the early part of July, and the flat kinds early in August. Half a pound of good seed will give plants enough for an acre, put in with a drill barrow; yet as many seeds will not vegetate, and as the plants are liable to be destroyed by the fly, we generally allow a pound of seed to the acre, and some give double this quantity. The seed should be full bodied and black, the green and yellow often proving abortive.

Culture.—The drill culture is decidedly best for the Swedes, and for the other large varieties, on account of the greater facility of cleaning and stirring the ground with the cultivator among them.—The British writers recommend ploughing directly after harvest of the preceding year. This would be a waste of labor and of ground here. Early southern clover may be cut in time to put in even the Swedes here, and our small grain is off the field here generally in time to sow the white and yellow as a second crop upon the stubble. And at all events, if the crop is put on tilled land, the more recent the ploughing and harrowing before sowing the better. If sown broadcast, the ground should be afterwards rolled, and the crop hand hoed and thinned as soon as the plants have well put forth their first rough leaves. The manure, which should always be applied to this crop is differently applied. If long manure is applied, we would prefer to have it spread and covered with the plough; though if it is applied moist, or is immediately after covering saturated with an abundant rain, it may be advantageously applied in the drills. There is a greater propriety in applying short manure, or bone dust, in the drill to this crop, than to almost any other, as the roots gather rheir food within a limited space. We have seen short muck applied as a top dressing to the common turnep, when sown broadcast, with the best effect. When cultivated in the drill system, with the manure deposited in the drills, the usual distance between the rows is twenty seven to thirty inches.

In sowing, the drill barrow, of which several kinds are now for sale, is the best impliment to use. A man walks briskly forward with one of these before him, propelled like a wheel-barrow. The drill is made, the seed sown, covered, and, by some the ground rolled, as he advances. Where this implement cannot be had, a small implement formed like a pepper box, with holes at one end, and fastened to the end of a walking stick, and followed by a man with a rake to cover the seed, may be substituted. Sow upon the fresh stirred soil.

After the sowing is completed, the plants generally make their appearance in from five to eight days; and if the weather is showery, they will soon grow into what is termed the rough leaf, when they are a couple of inches high. The process of horse hoeing then commences, by running the cultivator, or light plough, up and down between the rows, as near to the plants as can be done without injury, or within three inches of them, so as to cut up any weeds that may have sprung up. In two or three days this should be followed by the hand hoe. The weeds should all be eradicated, and the plants thinned, by drawing the hoe crosswise of the row, so as to leave them standing single at the distance of eight or ten inches. The cultivator may be subsequently once or twice passed again between the rows, and the few weeds that will spring up be destroyed.—The turnep crop may be advantageously followed with spring wheat or barley.

Quality.—The relative portion of nutriment afforded by each of the following species, has been estimated by the late Mr. George Sinclair, as amounting, in 64 drachms, to

White tankard,	76	grains.
Common white loaf,	80	"
Norfolk white,	83	"
Stone or garden,	85	"
Swedish turneps,	110	"

The *Turnep fly* is the greatest enemy to the crop; and although many preventives have been recommended, no particular one seems to have given full confidence. Soot and quick-lime have been strewed along the drills, and on the young leaves, at the rate of six bushels per acre, with good success.—This mixture is applied when the leaves, are dry.—Some sow radish seed with their turneps, which first attract the fly. The London Society of Arts awarded a gold medal for this mode of prevention, which consists in drilling, thick, a row of common turneps between the rows of ruta baga. The fly destroyed the former, and spared the Swedes.

Gathering the Crop.—The roots may be generally drawn by the hand, or with a potato hook.—They should be topped and tailed, and be permitted to lay upon the ground till the loose dirt separates from the roots. We have described the best mode of performing these processes in two or more of our numbers. They should not be cut too close, nor the roots wounded, lest it causes them to rot.

Storing.—They may be stored in cellars or pits, as before described. Let the pits not exceed three feet in breadth, raise the roots a foot above the surface of the ground, sloping from the sides to the centre, cover with a good thickness of earth, and by all means take care to ventilate at the crown of the pile, to prevent the roots heating and becoming rotten.

Use.—The ruta baga, in particular, is eaten by all farm stock,—sheep and oxen are fattened upon them. They are almost invariably fed raw, but require to be cut, or sliced. There are machines for doing this in a summary way; but the labor is readily performed with a spade or meat smirk.

"The extended culture of the turnep," says Prof. Lowe, "has enabled us to carry the practice of breeding and feeding our domestic animals to a state of perfection, in which no other country has yet been able to rival Great Britain. The cultivation of the plant in rows, instead of the former method of broadcast, may well be regarded as an improvement of the highest importance. It has enabled the farmer to secure abundant returns, which the former methods of cultivation did not admit of, and so to increase the number of useful animals, that may be maintained upon the farm, and to subject the lighter soils to a species of culture more beneficial than any other that had been before devised for them."—*Cultivator.*

Crops and Soils to which they are Adapted.

The annexed table, says the writer of British Husbandry, has been given by Von Thaer, as a classification of soils, which we deem entitled to particular attention, as in some degree governing the course of crops; for, although the real value of every rotation depends, in a great measure, upon the manner in which its several processes are executed; yet abstractly speaking, some courses must be viewed as better than others, because the crops may be more suitable to the peculiar qualities of the land on which they are to be grown. The last column in the table comprises an analysis of the comparative value of the different component parts, and is the result of many years careful examination of the soils, as well as of the proceeds of the crops, after the deduction of labor and seed.

Nos.	SOILS.	Clay per cent.	Sand per cent.	Carb. of lime, per cent.	Humus per cent.	Value.
1	First class of strong wheat soils,.....	74	10	4½	11½	100
2		81	6	4	8½	98
3		79	20	4	6½	96
4	Rich barley land,....	40	22	36	4	90
5		20	67	3	10	78
6	Good wheat land,..	58	36	2	4	77
7		56	30	12	2	75
8	Ordinary wheat land,	60	38	Small quantities in each.	2	70
9		48	50		2	65½
10	Good barley land,...	68	30		2	60
11		38	60		2	60
12	Ordinary barley land,	33	65		2	50
13		28	70		2	40
14	Oat and rye land,..	23½	75		1½	30
15		18½	80		1½	20

It will be perceived, that the wheat soils possess from 40 to 81 per cent of clay, and at least two per cent of carbonate of lime, which latter seems to be an indispensable ingredient in a wheat soil; and that neither barley, oats nor rye and we may extend the remark to Indian corn and turnips, require carbonate of lime, though this always gives a chemical and mechanical improvement to the soil, by rendering sands more compact, and more retentive of moisture and manure. Those soils in which sand predominates over clay, are best adapted to the growth of Indian corn and ruta baga, though for both they should be artificially enriched by a good coat of manure.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alluvial soils of the richest quality, and embrace much of the land of secondary formation west of the great Allegany range: and from the large portion which they contain of vegetable mould, or humus, and the intimate state of mixture in which it is found, they are not so stiff as the quantity of clay which they contain would seem to indicate. From the absence of carbonate of lime in our primary formations east of the Allegany, many districts, although having the other earthy ingredients and humus, are not congenial to the growth of wheat.

No. 4 is a fine clay loam, such as abounds in many parts of this state, and is termed our best barley soil; and, although what may be termed strong land is yet of a texture which renders it easy to be worked; it is consequently evidently suitable to the alternate system of husbandry.

Nos. 6 and 7 are both good soils—the quantity of carbonate of lime compensating, in a measure, for the smaller portion of humus; but necessarily requiring the addition of a proportionate quantity of dung to supply that deficiency.

Nos. 9 to 13 are adapted to the Indian corn crop, always, however, requiring manure to render it profitable. They are of average quality of common tillage land; yet, from want of carbonate of lime, are sensibly improved by mild lime, drawn ashes and marl.

Nos. 14 and 15 are denominated light sands, which when manured and judiciously managed, by frequent alteration of grass, the application of gypsum, and the pasturing of sheep, may be kept in heart, and rendered productive.

Scarcely any soils contain more than five per cent of humus; but if the staple of the land be loamy, even two per cent will render it fit for the production of grain. The friability of its texture is, indeed, an object of the first importance, for it is a great saving of labor and expense; and if the ground be tolerably well managed and dunged, it can always be maintained in good heart.

The analysis which has been thus given of soils, extends only to the depth of six inches from the surface, without reference to the subsoil, which may greatly affect their value; for however rich soils may be, if that be either too porus or too retentive, they may be rendered, in certain seasons, unproductive. If, however, they contain a layer of nine inches to a foot of good earth, the subsoil may then be considered of little consequence; though a limestone bottom will always command a preference. The exposure, with regard to the sun, and the situation of the land, in respect to its shelter from cold winds are, also objects of such extreme importance, that they may make a difference in point of climate equal to several degrees of latitude. This should serve as a hint to those who commence improving new farms or who have wood lands in reserve, to leave a belt of wood on the exposed quarters of their farms or fields.

Our readers will be able to perceive from the foregoing, that it is of importance to the farmer to be able to ascertain the composition of his soils. The analysis of soils may be taught in our schools, as readily as a rule in arithmetic—if our school masters knew how to teach the process.

AGRICULTURE.—While we decidedly oppose all attempts to bolster up particular interests by special legislation—conceiving that Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce contribute most to the general welfare when left to regulate themselves—we hail with cordial approbation the enlightened efforts of Governments State and National for developing by scientific inquiries the latent riches and the natural advantages which may be employed by the community generally in promoting the essential branches of trade and industry, and thus reflecting credit on the character while increasing the riches of the country. The attention bestowed on Geology, as witnessed by the appropriations in various states for Geological Surveys, is awakening proper attention to AGRICULTURE; and we quote from the Northampton Courier a paragraph concerning the course of Massachusetts on this latter point, with the more pleasure that our personal knowledge of the gentleman selected to make this Agricultural inquiry enables us to say that the task could not have fallen into better hands:—

"An Agricultural survey of Massachusetts has been authorised by the legislature. Rev. Henry Colman, eminent for his scientific researches in this department, has been appointed by the Governor to perform the work. Massachusetts is far in advance of her sister states in scientific and practical explorations of the resources of her territory. The sea and the dry land have been examined and their treasures disclosed. The mountain and the valley—the rocks visible to the eye and the quarries which lay buried beyond its reach, have all been brought out to the light of scientific observation. The mineralogical and geological formations in Massachusetts and the treasures which lie hid beneath, as well as those scattered over the surface of our state, have been assiduously brought out by Prof. Hitchcock.—Mr. Colman has an equally arduous and important duty to perform."

Wool.

Many of the wool growers in this part of New Hampshire and Vermont have their last year's stock on hand, hoping to realize much higher prices than those it would then command. A large quantity is kept in this way. Some mixed lots have been sold this spring to supply the demands of manufacturers in this section, for 62 cents; but the growers generally prefer holding on to the best, to disposing of it at reduced prices. The new clip is coming in soon, and it certainly will be remarkable if, in the present state of things—the stoppage and suspension of many manufacturing establishments—the difficulty of realizing any thing upon their goods, which lie idle at home or in the hands of their factors—this great Northern staple should not experience a decline.—*N. H. Eagle.*

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

Destructive Tornado.

On Saturday, the 3d day of June, about six o'clock P. M. the town and village of Pine Plains were visited by one of the most destructive tempests this part of the country ever experienced. The day was very sultry and towards three o'clock in the afternoon, clouds began to darken in the horizon, highly charged with the electric fluid, as was apparent from the incessant glare of lightning and continual war of thunder; the clouds mixed angrily together, which rendered the aspect sublime and beautiful, till about 6 o'clock, when the watery elements became more reconciled and veered to the north of us, with little or no rain. At this juncture, our attention was arrested by the peculiar manoeuvreing of dark and heavy clouds a little south of west, appearing above the Stissing Mountains about one mile distant. As the black cloud arose, (it had the appearance and commotion of dense volumes of smoke bursting from a burning building,) light and windy clouds from all that part of the heavens, veered toward it with unspeakable confusion and velocity, apparently making it their common centre and were lost in its power.

At our place of observation, in the village, a dead calm pervaded, which rendered this exhibition of Almighty Power, together with its deafening war an appalling spectacle to the beholder. After it crossed the Stissing our view was fairer, the dark cloud with its attendants, kept close to the earth, extending upward about half way to the zenith, and as if unable to sustain its power, was seen to burst some several times, producing new rains; where these dissenting gusts struck, such were their fury that noting could resist, even the earth itself trembled at their terrific explosions,—trees, limbs, rails, boards, hogsheads, &c., mingled in the heavens, as feathers before an ordinary storm; as it approached our emotions were some relieved, by hoping its course might be a little to our north, which proved so, from 80 to 100 rods; nevertheless, our village materially suffered.

A barn of H. C. Myers was destroyed and his fine orchard of fruit torn up root and branch. A large barn and shed of J. Booth were felled and his dwelling much injured. The Dwelling of John Decker was blown in atoms, some of the rafters and clap-boards were carried nearly 100 rods—himself and family much injured.

Anthony Simmons, was in the road with his team, loaded with a hogshead of sugar, (1250 lbs.) horses, wagon and sugar were hurled over a stone wall into a perfect wreck, himself blown in an opposite direction about 15 rods against a gate post and stones, where he clung fast. Isaac Crandall, Samuel Cripman and Daniel Sherwood had their barns destroyed and houses injured. Jephtah Wilbur had three large barns, cider mill, sheds, carriage house &c. torn away, so that one stick lay not upon another; his dwelling, three stories high, was stripped, except the floors; on the floor of the third story was found a cart wheel and axletree; his wagons and all his farming utensils were strewed about his fields in pieces;—even hams that were in his smoke house were found in divers places, some carried more than 60 rods distant; had horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs killed.—Much other destruction of buildings has come to our knowledge.

This tornado took its origin near the river, so as we can learn, and coursed easterly through Redbrook, Milan, Pine Plains, North East and became partially exhausted in Salisbury, (Conn.) about 39 miles distance. Its width varied from 60 to 80 rods, as appeared from its devastated path wherein trees, limbs, tops of sapplings, rails, boards, pieces of roofs, were promiscuously scattered, without the least notion where they belonged. The amount of damage is incalculable; we learn no destruction of human life, yet many were seriously injured. These ruins are richly worth a visit; they cannot but inculcate a striking proof of Almighty Power.

Pine Plains, June 5th, 1837.

Luxury may be pronounced, on the faith of history, and from analogy, one of the surest indexes of a nation's decline and fall. It enervates the physical energies of a people, and saps and destroys private and public virtue. Viewed in this light, the recent sudden arrest of prosperity may be deemed rather a blessing than a misfortune. If ever a people were hurrying, by luxury and extravagance to destruction, the Americans were. A few short months since, even those whose homes were uncertain and precarious, and who had made no provision for emergency, were living in the style of princes.—The most magnificent furniture only would suffice, and had become from competition in purchase, and other reasons, trebly expensive. Houses corresponded to the manner in which it had become fashionable to furnish them, and rents reached an inordinately ruinous rate. Dress was a greater hobby than ever before, and was maintained at an expense correspondent to furniture and rent. The articles of consumption in house-keeping were enormously dear, and servants, wages were, indeed, *salaries*.—Still there was no economy practiced in the use of food and luxuries, and the number of servants was increased. To the superficial stranger, our country would have seemed the wealthiest in the world.—Old fashioned business would not support the living expenses of men. Speculation was plunged into as the only means of pecuniary salvation—even as a gambler hazards all upon a die. The bubble has burst. The storm is spent, and now, we are recovering from its effects—surely, because slowly.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A good Lesson to be Learned.—Those men who are doing a comfortable business in the country, can learn at least one good lesson, by the distresses of the times—and that is, to be contented with their lot. When others, engaged in speculation or extensive trade, were acquiring fortunes almost in a day, they were disposed to be dissatisfied with their slow but certain gains, and sigh to be among their more fortunate friends. But now the scene is changed. That "riches take to themselves wings and flee away," has been terribly verified. Many who a year since, were worth twenty, fifty, and a hundred thousand dollars, are now bankrupts for large amount. Thousands of speculators who were worth a fortune on paper, are now without a copper. But the business man of the country, who was satisfied with a small but safe business, is still on sure ground, and is saved all the misery of a state of bankruptcy.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Commerce of 1836.—Almost the only articles of commerce of which the amount imported has diminished, are white cotton goods and spirits. The first is sensibly reduced by the great increase and improvement of the domestic manufacture, and the other by the reduction of consumption. The quantity of spirits manufactured from grain imported in 1836, was 909,228 gallons, and the quantity manufactured from other materials, 2,615,060. The quantity imported in 1835 of spirits of the first class, was 1,258.834 gallons, and of the other 3,832,336 gallons. This shows a decrease of nearly one-third in the quantity of spirits imported, while the amount of coffee, exclusive of exports, was increased nearly fourfold; that of sugar and silk goods, threefold, that of tea was doubled. These facts show that while there has been a great advance in the use of luxuries or an indulgence of more expensive habits of living, the influence of the temperance reformation has put a sensible check on the consumption of ardent spirits.

Sleep.—It is a mistaken idea that much sleep is conducive to the health. Infancy two thirds of the time may be spent in this state, and no injury arise from it, and in extreme old age the system requires much rest, but in middle age, when the frame is robust, one third of the time, that is, eight hours, is generally fully sufficient to keep the body in health and vigor. Many people do not require more than five and six hours, and some people have for the greater part of their lives required but three. Students, and all men who exert the *mind*, require more than people who only fatigue the body. It also requires a longer time for the mind to fall asleep when it has been excited than for the body. This may seem strange, but it is certain that some of the senses sleep sooner than others. Many persons are no sooner upon their pillows than they are lost in slumber, while others always require hours to lull the excitement of the mind. Generally speaking, a man of lethargic temperament will sleep sooner than one more sanguinely constituted.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Schools.—The troubles of the times have prevented the late School Convention at Utica from receiving due attention through the State. A State Society for the Improvement of School Discipline was formed, which may have a good effect in awakening a proper interest among the people on that all important subject. Is it not surprising that thousands who contribute freely to enlighten the isles of the Pacific or the shores of Africa through the blessings of education, rarely take interest enough in our common schools to know the capacity of the teachers or the progress of the scholars? Unfortunately it is the case in many districts that the school is managed on the principle on which paupers are somewhere supported—the chap who bids the lowest, takes the contract. ☞ Our farmers can accomplish an immensity of good—good, in which they themselves will richly share through the advantages derived by their children and society—by examining often and closely the condition of the schools around them, and paying liberal wages to the teachers whose pupils manifest greatest improvement. Is it not a fact of frequent recurrence, that the wages of the schoolmaster are considerably below the income which equal talent and attention would insure for him in almost any respectable vocation? Can the common-school system ever prove duly effective without receiving more personal attention than is now bestowed on it by the people generally? How can parents entrust the "immortal mind" of their offspring in charge of those whom they know not to possess the qualities which should distinguish the teacher among the multitude? And how can teachers with such qualifications be secured, unless they are freely rewarded for services of such vast importance FOR GOOD OR EVIL to the rising generation? Even liberal *pay* is not of more consequence than *personal attention* to the teacher and the school; and we call not merely on our fellow citizens of Rochester, who are usually forward in works of benevolence—but on the thousands of FARMERS throughout the rich Valley of the Genesee, into whose hands these remarks may fall, to consider well the subject, and arouse themselves from the lethargy which prevails too generally with reference to our primary schools.—*Rochester Daily Adv.*

Road-Making is one of those subjects on which common sense might be more profitably employed than it frequently is. It is indeed almost ludicrous to witness the laborious efforts sometimes made in 'repairing' (but really injuring) roads tolerably good, by throwing upon them the *sods and mud* from the road side! It is better that the work should be left undone than thus miserably botched; as the mud thrown upon the carriage-ways will render it most difficult hereafter to make solid roads. Where sand or gravel, or small stone, can be obtained anywise convenient, there is no excuse for the other practice. We are glad to perceive the exertions making around the city for mending the roads: and doubt not that the intelligence of the city superintendent and the street inspectors will prevent such abuses in road-making within the limits of the city. Better is it that we do less, so that it be done better than is often the case. Pathmasters generally through the country would do well to bestow calculation, as many of them have done in towns that we could name, on the advantages of drawing sand and gravel from reasonable distances rather than use the muck frequently thrown up from the road-side.

A Fact to think on.—In his temperance Address, Mr. Briggs stated that by an estimate made with as much care as the nature of the case admits, it was found that in the State of New York, the Temperance reform, in the last few years, had made a saving of twenty-five millions. Extending this to the whole United States, and the saving by abstinence from alcoholic drinks, was one hundred and fifty millions.—*Boston Advocate.*

It is said, that, in Texas, emigrants are now entitled to 640 acres of land if single men, and to 1280 if married.